WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1821. [NO. 73.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, short made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

Of the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is supposed residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. She is desirous of obtaining any information that may open a correspondence between the widow Jane Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to her will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

The Editors of newspapers in Washington City, Virginia and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on the orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the good citizens of the town of Salisbury, as well as those of the surrounding counties, that he still continues (and has all along continued, in spite of interlopers, *patent rights*, &c.) to carry on the *Tailoring Business* in the town of Salisbury, as extensively, perhaps, as ever. Having made arrangements to receive from the large cities the latest fashions, and having in his employ the best of workmen, he feels assured in saying that he is able to execute his work in as *fashionable* and *substantial* a manner as any of his brother chips in this part of the Union. Those who have heretofore generously favored him with their custom, will please accept his acknowledgments; and he hopes, by a judicious management of his business, to merit the continuance of their patronage.

*** Orders from a distance, for Cutting and Making, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1821. 4wt73

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to jail in Lincolnton, N. C. on the 19th of September, 1821, a Negro man, whose name is *Stephen*. He is the property of Adam Baird's estate. He says he was hired to Edward Tate, of Granger county, Tennessee, from whom he deserted. The owner is requested to come forward, agreeably to act of Assembly, and receive him.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Oct. 6, 1821. 3wt73

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Walter Farris and wife, Mary Beaty, and Jordan Williamson, in right of David V. Wilson, against Samuel Wilson and others, heirs at law of John Wilson, deceased.....Petition for partition of real estate. It appearing to the court that Samuel Wilson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. 6wt76p

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Richard Robison *vs.* William Robison.....Original attachment levied on the defendant's interest in a tract of land on the Catawba river. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3wt73p

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1821: Joseph M'Pherson, trustee, *vs.* Thomas Hussey....Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.—3wt73

Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1821: Joseph M'Pherson *versus* Thomas Hussey....Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

3wt73 Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

Religious.

SELECTED.

Before the appearance of Christianity there existed nothing like religion on the face of the earth; the Jewish only excepted: all other nations were immersed in the grossest idolatry, which had little or no connexion with morality, except to corrupt it by the infamous examples of their imaginary deities: they all worshipped a multiplicity of gods and dæmons, whose favour they courted by impious, obscene, and ridiculous ceremonies, and whose anger they endeavored to appease by the most abominable cruelties. In the politest ages of the politest nations in the world, at a time when Greece and Rome had carried the arts of oratory, poetry, history, architecture, and sculpture, to the highest perfection, and made no inconsiderable advances in those of mathematics, natural, and even moral philosophy, in religious knowledge they had made none at all; a strong presumption, that the noblest efforts of the mind of man, unassisted by revelation, were unequal to the task. Some few, indeed, of their philosophers were wise enough to reject these general absurdities, and dared to attempt a loftier flight: Plato introduced many sublime ideas of nature, and its first cause, and of the immortality of the soul, which being above his own and all human discovery, he probably acquired from the books of Moses or the conversation of some Jewish rabbies, which he might have met with in Egypt, where he resided and studied for several years: from him Aristotle, and from both Cicero and some few others drew most amazing stores of philosophical science, and carried their researches into divine truths as far as human genius alone could penetrate. But these were bright constellations, which appeared singly in several centuries, and even these with all this knowledge were very deficient in true theology. From the visible works of the creation they traced the being and principal attributes of the Creator; but the relation which his being and attributes bear to man they little understood; of piety and devotion they had scarce any sense, nor could they form any mode of worship worthy of the purity and perfection of the divine nature: they occasionally flung out many elegant encomiums on the native beauty, and excellence of virtue: but they founded it not on the commands of God, nor connected it with a holy life, nor hung out the happiness of heaven as its reward, or its object. They sometimes talked of virtue carrying men to heaven, and placing them amongst the gods; but by this virtue they meant only the invention of arts, or feats of arms: for with them heaven was open only to legislators, and conquerors, the civilizers, or destroyers of mankind. This was then the summit of religion in the most polished nations in the world, and even this was confined to a few philosophers, prodigies of genius and literature, who were little attended to, and less understood by the generality of mankind in their own countries; whilst all the rest were involved in one common cloud of ignorance and superstition.

At this time Christianity broke forth from the east like a rising sun, and dispelled this universal darkness, which obscured every part of the globe, and even at this day prevails in all those remoter regions, to which its salutary influence has not as yet extended.—From all those which it has reached, it has, notwithstanding its corruptions, banished all those enormities, and introduced a more rational devotion, and purer morals; it has taught men the unity, and attributes of the Supreme Being, the remission of sins, the resurrection of the dead, life everlasting, and the kingdom of heaven; doctrines as inconceivable to the wisest of mankind, antecedent to its appearance, as the Newtonian system is at this day to the most ignorant tribes of savages in the wilds of America; doctrines, which human reason never could have discovered, but which, when discovered, coincide with, and are confirmed by it; and which, though beyond the reach of all the learning and penetration of Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero, are now clearly laid open to the eye of every peasant and mechanic with the bible in his hand. These are all plain facts too glaring to be contradicted, and therefore, whatever we may think of the authority of these books, [of the New Testament,] the relations which they contain, or the inspiration of their authors, of these facts no man, who has eyes to read, or ears to hear, can entertain a doubt; because there are the books, and in them is this religion.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Farm Stock.

Report made by a committee of the Agricultural Society of Pendleton, S. Carolina.

READ, NOVEMBER 12, 1818.

The committee appointed upon Farm Stock, beg leave now to report:

That this subject embraces a very important branch of husbandry and rural economy, and is very extensive when taken in all its relations, must be obvious to all who have paid the smallest attention to agricultural pursuits. Your committee, believing that it was only intended by the society that they should lay before it such facts and observations as were calculated to shew the preference of one species of the same genus of domestic animals over another, so far as it respected the operations of husbandry, or the comforts and profits of the farmer, will confine their observations to such as are considered of the first importance, and endeavor to shew why the farmer should turn his attention to the raising and using one kind rather than another. The breeds of horses not being so distinct in this country as in some others, it is difficult to describe the race most valuable to the farmer as best suited to the business of agriculture. In some of the middle states, the large dray breed is used as best suited to their heavy market wagons; and in the eastern and all the southern states, a middle sized horse is preferred, on account of his not consuming so much food, his being able to endure much more fatigue, and perform more work in the same time. Your committee are of opinion, that, if horses are thought the most proper animal upon a farm, for the wagon, the plough, and the cart; those which spring from the common breed, and partaking a little of the blood-horse, are the best calculated to perform all the services of the farm horse, with the greatest ease and expedition, and with the least expense to the owner. But those which are raised upon the farm, beyond what are necessary for its use, should, at any rate, be crossed with the best blood in the country, as such will not cost more, in the raising, than the coarsest, and will command a much greater price for the saddle or pleasure carriage. And if any particular breed of fine horses has shown its decided superiority, in the southern states, for vigor of constitution, activity and strength, it is that which has descended from the Genius* stock, which has, from its make and qualities, become almost a distinct race.

It has long been a question, however, whether the horse or the ox should be preferred as a beast of the plough. It has been urged in favour of the ox, that he was capable of bearing great fatigue, was equally docile, lived nearly as long as the horse, subsisted upon less expensive food, and almost entirely without grain, and in the end was convertible into the most delicious food for man, and afforded valuable materials for his comfort and convenience. That if by accident he became lame or blind, still he would depreciate but little in his value, whereas the horse, under the same circumstances, would be worse than useless. To this it is answered, that although the horse is a more delicate and expensive animal, whose carcase is worth nothing, yet that he more than compensates for these qualities, by the expedition with which he performs his work, thereby enabling the farmer to save much time, by doing so much more in the same space, and "time is money." Although the ox does not require so much grain as the horse, yet he demands a greater quantity of provender or long forage, and as he is certainly less capable of bearing heat than the horse, it seems that he is only suited to an elevated and cool country, which affords good pasturage and meadows; and therefore, before the ox can be worked to great advantage in any country, grass and hay must be first attended to. For these reasons, where the ox was formerly the common beast of the plough, the horse is almost universally substituted. To find an animal uniting most of the good qualities of the horse and ox, with but few of the objections applicable to either, is certainly a great desideratum in agriculture. In the opinion of your committee, the mule is better calculated to answer the general purposes of the farm, than either the horse or the ox, as uniting the good properties of each with but few of the bad. Nothing but ignorance and prejudice could have kept the value of this useful animal so long from being known among us. But of what is ignorance and prejudice not capable? It is, however, very strange, that the most intelligent writers upon farm stock, appear, and acknowledge themselves to be ignorant of them as a beast of the plough, particularly as their great value has been long known in the south of Europe, Africa, Asia, and South America. In old Spain, the stock, from which they descend, is as much attended to, in point of pedigree, as the finest horses in England—there, a pair of good mules will cost twice as much as a pair of good horses, and in South America, a mule is considered worth many horses, and in some parts of our own state, one good mule is valued equal to two plough horses. These facts are stated, to shew that we are not singular in thinking highly of mules, and for this preference it is thought there are reasons sufficient to convince every calculating mind. The mule is more easily raised than the horse, more able to bear heavy burthens, equally strong for the draft, more patient, equally docile, will live twice or thrice as long, capable of enduring much more labor, will do as much work in the same time, and will not be more than one half the expense, as they will not eat more than one half the grain, will make use of long forage, which the delicacy of the horse will reject, and will bear the heat full as well, perhaps better. Besides all this, they are able to work sooner, and are only in their prime when the horse has become an useless expense by age. From the smallness of their foot, they may not answer so well as the horse in deep, miry roads, but from the excellence of the hoof, they will never require to be shod, except upon long journies over rocky roads.

That most useful and neglected animal the cow, has engaged the attention of your committee, and as this is believed, upon the whole, the most important stock for the farmer, much might be said on this subject, but it is thought unnecessary, upon the present occasion, to say more than to express an opinion, as to the kind which is the best for this country, and the reasons for that opinion. That the stock which is mingled with what is here called the English breed, and in England the short-horned or Dutch breed, is better than the common stock of the country, it is believed no one can doubt, who was present at the cattle show of this society, in September last, or who has, at all, attended to the improvement of this animal. There, several calves were exhibited, all of which, except one, partook in different degrees of this foreign breed of cattle. The one exhibited of the common breed, was certainly very large, and did great credit to its owner, and at the same time no one present could think that it was at all comparable to any one of the others. This was conclusive as to

* By reference to the Steed Book, it will appear that the imported horse which has given a name to this stock of horses, was Genius, and not Janus, as is commonly supposed.

appearance, and if they are not more tender or difficult to keep than the common breed, they must be better. Those of the committee who have had the opportunity of judging from experience, upon this subject, think them not more difficult to keep; but on the contrary, think that they will look better, grow much larger, and take fat much sooner upon the same pasture. This observation relates to enclosed pastures, and they would not be understood to say, that this breed of cattle requires no more food than the common; but, on the contrary, they believe that cattle of all kinds require the quantity of their food to be in proportion to their size. Although this breed of cattle is thought more tender than others, in England, yet from its superior excellence, it has been increased in most parts of that country. Notwithstanding cows of this race give much more milk than those of the common, yet much of their excellence does not arise from this circumstance, as they can only yield in proportion to the food which they consume. Their superiority arises almost entirely from their size, the smallness of their bone, in proportion to their flesh, their inclination to take fat earlier, and to make fat upon the best parts. This inclination to take fat earlier, and to make it upon the best parts, is attributed by the most experienced breeders to the beauty of their form; and they are governed in their selection of stock to breed from, not so much by the size as by the smallness of the bone, and the beauty and symmetry of the form. It is much to be regretted, that this valuable animal, which contributes more largely to the comfortable subsistence of man than any other, is much neglected in our country, and left to bear every wind and rain which descends from heaven, without a shelter, and with no better allowance than straw or husks. If the farmer, instead of keeping a large stock of impoverished cattle, which tend to impoverish him, and which can yield nothing to his comfort or his profit, would keep fewer, which would enable him to keep them better, he would, for all his additional kindness and attention, receive ample returns, in a rich variety of delicious beef, milk, butter and cheese.

However valuable and important a small stock of sheep must be to every farmer, for food and clothing, yet an extensive flock is not so valuable as in some other countries, where the carcase is in great demand, and the fleece commands a ready sale. But it is very desirable that every one who keeps sheep, should have the kind most useful for him, and suitable to his local situation. Some years ago, it was thought that wool of the finest kind, would be an article of the first importance in this country, and many men in our country were merino mad. But the bubble has bursted, and many have learned, by experience, that this was a delusion, and now know, that a flock of sheep larger than is necessary for domestic consumption, is a useless expense. But this delusion of the day has been of great importance to the country in causing much more attention to be bestowed upon this valuable domestic animal. It is believed that a mixture of the merino blood improves our native sheep both in the carcase and fleece. All crosses of this breed, make the stock retain its wool much better. We know but little of other breeds in this country; but perhaps if we could get the Bakewell or Dishly breed, which is so remarkable for its size and inclination to take fat, it would make a valuable acquisition to our farm stock.

As to hogs, poultry, &c. your committee having but little information, and fearing that they have already trespassed too long upon your patience, and said nothing which may afford a useful hint to any one, beg leave to be silent.

November 12, 1818.

There is yet little diminution of the epidemics and ague fevers which prevail throughout the country. The frost, so tardy in its approach, and whose dilatoriness is so grateful to the tobacco planters, is anxiously looked for by every body else; not that much danger is apprehended from the order of disease which is now so general, but that it disables so considerable a portion of the population from their customary pursuits. The statement from a paper printed at Hagerstown, in the midst of one of the most healthful regions of country in the world, is equally true, we believe, of the greater part of the whole territory of the Union.

National Intell.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 11.

The fast sailing packet ship Albion, Captain Williams, arrived this morning, in 41 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondents files of various London papers to the evening of the 30th August.

We have made as many extracts for this evening as our limits would permit; and the following summary embraces a notice of every late occurrence which appears worthy of attention.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 17th of August. We are gratified to perceive that profound tranquility prevails in all the populous cities of Spain, and there are strong indications that political liberty and liberal principles are becoming more firmly established. The hordes of banditti, however, still prowl about through various districts, and, in some instances, they laugh at all the measures which the government orders against them.

The King has directed an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes. The proclamation sets forth the objects for which the Extraordinary Cortes is to be convened. They will be occupied with the division of the Spanish territory, and of the measures necessary to settle the political government accordingly; with the project of a Decree respecting beneficial establishments; the means which the government proposes to the Cortes in order to secure the tranquility and promote the welfare of America; the Criminal Code and the Code of Procedure; the reform of the Tariff; the liquidation of the Officers of government; the necessary means to avoid the heavy injury suffered by the nation from the circulation of false or defective foreign money; military affairs; the decree for the organization of the active militia; and the project of Organic Decree as to the Naval force. The Cortes is to be installed on the 24th September, because this day can hardly fail to remind both that and other nations of the valor of the Spaniards against their foreign enemies, their constancy in adversity, their desire and purpose to live in just liberty, and their loyalty and love to the august person and family of the King.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers have been received in London to the 18th of August. We find no extracts relating directly to the affairs of Portugal. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 11th of August, sundry dispatches were read relating to the late occurrences at Brazil. They spoke of plots, and disaffections, and machinations, of a "hideous disposition," which exists to disunite the Portuguese of the two hemispheres. It appears that the Junta of Bahia have refused to act under the government of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro, or any government except directly under the King. The Cortes highly approve of this resolution, (for what reason, we cannot divine.)

GERMANY.

The German papers are chiefly filled with letters and accounts, of almost every description and complexion, relating to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks. A Vienna article of the 15th, says that the King of England will proceed to that place, after his visit to his Hanoverian dominions. "It is expected his majesty will arrive about the 28th of September. Prince Esterhazy, who announced this news, has given orders for the necessary preparations at his seat of Eissentadt, to receive George IV. on his way hither. His majesty will only make a short stay amongst us, as he will depart in October to return to England, taking Paris in his route thither."

There has been an affray at Dantzic, between the Jews and Christians, which was not terminated without bloodshed.

The Brussels Oracle, of the 18th of Aug. says that they value the property which Bonaparte placed in the different banks, at 36,000,000 francs. As to the Memoirs which he wrote at St. Helena, it appears certain that there exist three copies of them; but it seems doubtful whether they will be delivered to the printer for some time to come.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples mention, that a resolution has at last been taken, to exile a certain number of persons who took a more or less distinguished part in the revolution. The list, it is said, will extend to about 90 persons, including Poerio, Borelli, Arcovito, Petronelli, &c. Liberty will be given them to reside in Austria, Prussia, Russia.

A letter from Palermo states, that the Sicilian government had concluded an agreement with M. Rothschid and Agerman, for the loan of a thousand ounces of gold. The conditions are the same as those stipulated for the loan of ten millions, previously effected by the Neapolitan Government.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The papers, as usual, abound with letters, and extracts from the continental papers, relative to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks; but they are equally as unsatisfactory and contradictory as former accounts have been. We have made a few extracts, and have also epitomized the different rumours.

A letter received in this city from Liverpool, dated September 1, states that a rumour was afloat in the Exchange in London, at 5 o'clock P. M. of August 30, that the Emperor Alexander had declared war against the Turks; and a Liverpool paper of the same date, contains a similar story. This is news which we should like exceedingly to hear corroborated—but

The British Traveller of the evening of the 30th, in a Postscript dated at half past 3 o'clock, says—"We stop the Press to announce the following important intelligence:

ROYAL EXCHANGE, 3 O'CLOCK.

The Levant Company have received an express, that the TURKS HAVE AGREED TO THE *ULTIMATUM* OF RUSSIA. Stocks have risen in consequence one per cent."

This account, from the shape in which it comes, is entitled to much more credit than the other, although the other purports to be two hours later. And, if it be true, the "Interlude of Grecian Liberty is over, and the curtain falls again, of darkness and despotism." But we have neither time nor room to indulge in speculation.

The Greek nation is engaged in the formation of a government, to be exercised by a senate and Deputies from the Peninsula and various islands. Leontari, near the centre of the Morea, is chosen for the seat of government. The Turks are feeble in the Morea, but in the northern provinces their power is completely established.

The major part of the accounts are rather in favor of the Greeks. There is a fragment of an address from Germano, Arch bishop of Achaia, dated Calavryta, 2d of July, announcing that the whole of the Peloponnessus is in the hands of the Greeks. Lala Dinietzane, Caritene, Phanari, Tripolitza, Calavryta, Vastitza, and Monembasia, are free under the colors of the cross. Seven hundred and twenty-four villages are, besides, liberated from the yoke of the Turks, who, shut up in the fortresses, must, it is said, be soon starved into a surrender. The story about the great victory gained over the Turkish fleet was premature. At the latest dates the fleet was on its way, with a strong force, to succour the Turks in the Morea. If the Grand Seignor should succeed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to pacify the Czar, it is doubtful whether he could succeed in inducing the Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Porte to witness tranquilly, the reconstruction of the christian churches.—It is asserted, in an article from Posen, that the Russian troops cantoned on the Duna had broken up for the southern frontiers.

There is another report, that the Divan has accepted the mediation of England. In the meantime, a secret negotiation is carried on between Russia and Austria. The meeting of another congress is expected, in which will be decided the definitive existence of Greece. The three divisions of the Russian army are concentrated on the Pruth; they have their advanced posts on the extreme frontier, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Ottoman forces under Jussuff Pacha. Prince Alexander Ypsilanti is placed under the surveillance of an Austrian officer. At Constantinople conferences have taken place between the Divan and the Austrian Internuncio, but the latter had displeased the Porte, on account of the manifest partiality displayed to the cause of Russia. The Porte leans particularly towards England, and the British ambassador has frequent conferences with the Ottoman ministers, and every thing seems to authorise the presumption, that the cabinet of St. James has definitively declared itself mediator.

Various accounts in the German papers state the Russian armies to be anxious for orders to enter the Turkish territory.—The soldiers are inflamed with religious enthusiasm, on account of the atrocities committed by the Turks against the Greek christians. It is declared that Constantinople must be attacked by sea and land, and that the Greek empire must be re-established. Notwithstanding that Ypsilanti has been withdrawn from Wallachia, which was caused by the desertion of the Albanese, the insurgents remain in considerable force. In Little Wallachia almost all the convents have been fortified by them, and the Greek chieftains occupying the mountain positions near Busco. A chieftain of very intrepid character, and well versed in warfare, is at the head of 1200 formidable warriors. The situation of the two provinces is extremely deplorable.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

Nothing material has occurred since our last advices. The King continues in Ireland, and the attentions paid him by the whole mass of the population are unabated. He intends visiting Hanover, Vienna, and Paris, during the season; and a Regency will, it is said, be appointed to administer the government during his absence.

The London papers are filled with the proceedings of the inquest investigating the particulars of the death of Honey and Francis, who were killed during the Queen's funeral in London. The radicals are making a political matter of the circumstance, and an attempt was made to have a grand display at their funeral.—There was some difficulty between the troops and the mob, but no lives were lost.

Com. Adv.

LETTERS RELATIVE TO THE SISTER OF BONAPARTE.

PARIS, AUGUST 12.

The Princess Borghese, Bonaparte's sister, long solicited the British government for leave to join her brother at St. Helena. She obtained permission, and was making the necessary preparations for the voyage when she was informed of Bonaparte's death. M. Bonavita, the priest, who left St. Helena in May last, has transmitted to this Princess the following letters, to which the spirit of party endeavours to give importance:

Count de Montholon to the Princess Borghese, at Rome.

"*Madame:* Napoleon has charged me to give you an account of his health. The malady in his liver, which attacked him many years ago, and which is mortal in this climate, has, in the course of six weeks, made a frightful progress. The amelioration produced by the care of Dr. Antomarchi has not continued, and many relapses took place during the concluding six months of last year; and the disease renders him weaker every day. Napoleon is extremely feeble, and can scarce support half an hour's ride in a carriage with the horses walking. He can just walk in his chamber without assistance. To his liver complaint is added another disorder which belongs to this climate—his intestines are strongly attacked; his digestive organs no longer fulfil their functions, and his stomach rejects all which it receives. For some time Napoleon has eaten neither meat, nor bread, nor vegetables; he lives but upon potted meats and ices. Count Bertrand wrote in September last to Lord Liverpool, to demand the removal of the Emperor to a more favorable climate, and to convince him of the necessity of being in the neighborhood of mineral waters: I have given M. Bonavita a copy of this letter. The Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, refused to transmit it to his government, under the vain pretext that it gave to Napoleon the title of Emperor. Monsieur Bonavita departs to day for Rome: he has experienced the cruel influence of the climate of St. Helena; one year's residence in this Island will cost him six of his existence. The letter which M. Antomarchi has written to Cardinal Fesch, will give your Highness the circumstantial details of the Emperor's disease. The journals of London constantly publish letters under the head of St. Helena, which abound with lies, and which are fabricated to deceive Europe. Napoleon hopes that your Highness will endeavor to make known the real state of his malady. He dies, without succour, on a frightful rock; his agony is terrible. Receive, Madame, &c.

"MONTHOLON."

Copy of the letter from General Count Bertrand to Lord Liverpool.

"LONGWOOD, SEPT. 3, 1820.

"MY LORD: I had the honor of writing to you on the 25th of June, 1819, to inform you of the situation of the health of the Emperor, who, since the month of October, 1817, has been attacked by a chronical complaint in the liver. Dr. Antomarchi arrived here in September last; he dedicated all his care to Napoleon, who obtained from it some relief; but since, this physician has declared, as appears from his notes and bulletins, that the disease had reached a point at which the aid of medicine could do nothing against the pernicious effects of the climate; that mineral waters appeared to him to become necessary; that, so long as he remained at St. Helena, his life would be only a long agony, and that he could hope for no relief but by returning to Europe, his strength being entirely worn out by a residence of five years in the dreadful climate of St. Helena—by the privation of every necessary, and by the bad treatment of which he has been the object.

"In consequence, the Emperor commands me, my Lord, to demand, as the only means of preservation which remains to him, to be transferred to Europe.

BERTRAND."

Copy of a letter from the Military Secretary to General Bertrand.

"Plantation House, Sept. 26, 1820.

"SIR: The instructions addressed to the Governor not permitting him to receive letters in which the title of Emperor is given to Napoleon Bonaparte, I am commanded to return that which you have addressed to Sir Hudson Lowe; you will find it enclosed.

"The Governor commands me at the same time to observe to you, that he has never received the letter which you state that you addressed to him the 25th of June, 1819, for Lord Liverpool.

"GORREGNER, Mil Sec."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1821.

COMMON SCHOOLS—(CONTINUED.)

We have heard it said that the General Assembly can do nothing for the better organization and support of common schools, for the want of funds; but it is not so: they can do much. The deficiency of funds is no hindrance. Many states, which are as destitute of funds as our own, have not only placed the means of education within the reach of all, but still continue to do so. And we can point to at least one state, whose system of education, as well as its practical operation, is equal to that of any other state in the Union, and among whose population a native adult can hardly be found, who is unable to read and write,—that has *no school fund*, and does not appropriate a single cent from the public treasury to the support of common schools. Yet the means of education are as abundant in this state, and as accessible to all, as in a neighboring one, which possesses a school fund to the amount of *one million seven hundred thousand dollars*. Let the want of funds, then, be no longer considered as a barrier to legislative support to elementary education in this state.

The legislature, in the first place, should devise a system of education, and then provide the means for putting it into operation. Perhaps the most advisable plan would be, to divide each county into districts,—their number in proportion to the population,—and make it obligatory on each district to support, for so many months in the year, a school, or schools, as circumstances might require, which should be open to all. This could be effected, by a sufficient tax being assessed for this purpose upon the inhabitants of such districts, according to their property; and no objection could reasonably be made to it, as the object to be accomplished is the good of the whole,—of those who have not, as well as those who have children. Suitable persons should be appointed in each district, (the appointment of whom might, perhaps, be placed in the county court,) to superintend the schools, and to examine the qualifications of teachers, every one of whom should undergo a rigid scrutiny. As the duties of these superintendents would be most important, and as every thing would depend on their being properly discharged, they should therefore be persons well fitted for their office; persons who would be capable of judging of the literary and moral qualifications of those under whose care they would place their children, the future character and standing of whom must depend, in a great measure, on the first impressions made on their susceptible minds.

The opinion entertained by many, that any one, or any thing, will do for the teacher of a *common school*, is a most erroneous, and a most fatal one. When we take into consideration the fact, that on these so much neglected schools the great mass of the people must depend for all the education they receive,—that these are the fountains from which will issue streams either to fertilize or poison the moral character of the state,—the absurdity and danger of such an opinion must strike us with peculiar force. Teachers of common schools hold a much more important station in society, in a moral point of view, than teachers of Academies; because, where the latter instruct one, the former teach twenty; and besides, they mostly, and where Academies are well regulated, they always give the *first* instruction even to the pupils of the latter. Hence the moral responsibility which attaches to the teachers of elementary schools is immense; and hence the necessity of using great circumspection in selecting persons to fill offices, whose duties are so momentous, and on the proper discharge of which are suspended the temporal, and perhaps eternal interests of millions.

We believe no one, who has ever thought on the subject, will say that our elementary schools, take them in general, (for

some of them are doubtless well conducted,) are such as they ought to be,—such as the character of the state and the welfare of the people require. This being the case, is it not time that something should be done? Is it not time for the legislature to awake to its duty, and do that now, which ought to have been done years ago? that, which will at once give to our state a character and a rank among her sister states, which she should have taken long since? We may be complimented by reviewers for our zeal in promoting internal improvements; they may tell us,—and those who please may believe it,—that "the spirit we have displayed, and the wise measures we have at last adopted, are almost sufficient to raise us at once to a political rank in the Union, to which other states have scarcely attained by the gradual advances of a century:" we may clear out our rivers, we may dig canals, and make railways; but they all will not do, they all will not increase our relative importance, so long as we let the human mind be choked with weeds, and suffer it to wither and become weak for want of culture. If we wish to march to greatness and glory, it must be by the powerful impulse of intellect: if we wish to obtain power and influence, we must first possess knowledge and virtue.

We hope our representatives will think of these things, and at the coming session of the legislature do their duty,—a duty which they owe to their constituents, as the guardians of their interests, and to the state, as the conservators of its honor.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

The accession of the Floridas to the United States, has excited so much interest, and raised so much expectation among the people of the southern and western states, that any thing relative to the situation and circumstances of that country would, it is presumed, afford a subject of amusement and perhaps of interest, to your numerous readers. The subjoined remarks are the result of personal observation in most part, or from information derived from authentic sources, and are made without partiality or prejudice. If they should be thought to have any claims upon the notice of the public, you are at liberty to insert them in your paper.

The Floridas, by men either totally ignorant of its topographical situation, or most grievously misled by appearances and superficial observations, or, perhaps, in many instances, influenced by personal interest, have been represented as a country combining all the natural and substantial advantages necessary to constitute a populous and wealthy country; and as holding out to adventurers every inducement that the pleasure, or pride, avarice or ambition of man could desire. In some respects, this is certainly a desirable country; but it falls, upon actual observation, very far short of the character that has been given to it. There are few countries naturally better situated for commerce, or abounding less with the means of supporting and prosecuting commerce, than the Floridas; and no country affording a climate more genial to productions of such variety and value, or affording, at the same time, a soil more sterile, or less productive.

The coast, from St. Marys to Perdido, is indented with a great number of inlets, bays and harbours, many of which are safe and commodious, and well fitted for the purposes of commerce, but, from their peculiar situation, have but little prospect of ever rising into importance. The most considerable of these, next to Pensacola, are the Apalachicola, Tampa, and St. Johns. The bay of Tampa is one of the finest on the coast; and from the great depth of water afforded on the bar, and the quantities of live oak and pine timber growing round the bay, it is probable it may be selected by the United States as an eligible situation for a depot for the American Navy. On the St. Johns a town of some considerable secondary importance may spring up; as it is easier of access, and has a richer back country, than any place in East Florida, it is probable it will in time assume a more respectable standing than any other place in that territory. Apalachicola bay is also a fine one: it is formed by the junction of Flint and Chatahouchy rivers; and for the reception of the trade descending these streams, a town of some consequence may rise, but must ultimately remain tributary to Pensacola, which, of itself, constitutes the most important feature in the commercial character of this country.

The lands in the Floridas are generally very poor, in West Florida they are entirely so: They lie level, and consist mostly of immense sandy pine barrens, gradually descending as they approach the sea. The country is intersected by numerous streams of pure and healthy water, and when of any size, are mostly navigable. The face of the country, even in the poorest barrens, is covered with the most profuse variety of flowers, plants, shrubs, and undergrowth, I have ever seen:—the orange, rose, vine, and cattalpa, are the spontaneous growth of this country: the fig, date, olive, lime, and grape, grow to great perfection, where they are cultivated. Although poor land is the characteristic of this country, there are, nevertheless, some bodies of good land to be found, particularly in East Florida. On the St. Johns rivers there are some lands of a very fine quality; but they lie low and are mostly of the alluvian or hemlock description: this is the only part of this extensive country which might be called unhealthy. On the Choctawhatchy, Lotchuay, St. Marks, and Suwaney rivers, there are considerable bodies of excellent lands; at the Mecasukey towns there is a fine body of pine, oak, and hickory lands; and on the Chipoli river in West Florida, about 60 miles east of Pensacola, a body of hicory, oak, and walnut lands, about 60 miles in length and 20 miles in breadth. These lands are favorable to the production of long and short staple cotton, sugar, rice, and it is confidently believed coffee would grow well, though but few experiments have yet been made in that article. These lands, though rich and valuable in their natural productions, are in too small quantities to arrest the attention of agriculturalists; and land titles, from the nature of the Spanish grants and the circumstances under which they now stand, are too intricate and uncertain to enlist the views of the speculator. The country is generally healthy; and the prevalence of the sea breezes, over almost every part of the country, makes the climate a delightful one; but to some other source than agriculture Florida must depend, not only for its wealth and importance, but its very support and existence: for a country without agriculture is destitute of the main pillar of its existence, the basis of its power, and without the most substantial source of national prosperity and wealth. Upon commerce alone then must Florida depend for its support; and upon the prosperity and progress of one single point must she depend for her power and national consequence; and even the prosperity of that one point depends upon a concurrence of circumstances and contingencies which must tend very much to retard it in its progress. Pensacola, of all other places in the Floridas, or, perhaps, in the southern states, seems to unite more general and local advantages, and to bid fairer to rise, at some period or other, to commercial importance, than any point on the southern coast. This place is situated on a fine sandy beach, evidently formed by the receding of the water, nine miles above the Barrancas or pass into the sea, and upon a bay of its own name, the most beautiful and safe harbor in the world. The navy of Great Britain may approach this bay and ride in it with perfect safety. The bar across the bay affords at all times from 22 to 28 feet water. The bay is 30 miles in length, and no where less than 4 miles wide. The sea and land breezes, which blow alternately, make the place extremely pleasant, and the purity of the water makes it perfectly healthy. These circumstances conspire to make Pensacola the most delightful place I have ever seen; but at present it is very far from having any claims to beauty: The buildings are poor, irregularly built, and rather in a state of decay. It has a population of about 3000 persons; and in that number there is perhaps a greater diversity of character, color, and physiognomy, and withal, a greater variety and confusion of tongues, than any one place, of the same magnitude, could boast of since the ancient days of Babylon. But since the reign of Gov. Jackson, there has been more uniformity of character than formerly.

By many it has been supposed, that the sterility of the soil in West Florida, but particularly the poverty of the country contiguous to Pensacola, would effectually bar its further progress; this reason, at first sight, seems a plausible one; but upon examination, and by extending the view farther to what may be, and what, in all probability, will be effected, for the benefit of Pensacola, I think the inquiry will result in a different conclusion. Exclusive of any exterior or artificial advantage, there are two channels through which the produce of a rich and fertile country will naturally find its way to Pensacola: the one is by the way of the Coneceugh river, whichrises in the Alabama, and is navigable for boats of almost any description; in its course it winds through an extensive and fertile country, and unites with the Escambia and empties itself into the bay 15 miles east of Pensacola: the other is by the way of Apalachicola bay and river, which is formed by the junction of Chatahouchy and Flint rivers,—the former takes its rise in Georgia, and passes through the Creek nation, and is navigable for 400 miles by the course of the river: Flint river rises in and passes through the richest and most fertile part of Georgia, and is navigable 250 miles above its entrance into the bay. There are other less considerable streams entering Apalachicola bay, all the trade of which, when united, will concentre in Pensacola. The contiguity of South America and the West Indies will also, in no inconsiderable degree, contribute to the advancement of this place. An inland schooner navigation, that is effected by means of a chain of lakes and bayous, already with New-Orleans, by facilitating intercourse with that place, may subserve the interest of Pensacola. But the source upon which Pensacola immediately depends for its subsequent aggrandizement, is by the means of a contemplated canal, by which the waters, with the overwhelming trade of the Mississippi, are intended to be conducted into the bay of Pensacola. By men of experience and intelligence, who are well acquainted with the situation of the country and the nature of the obstacles, this communication is thought to be not only practicable, but may be effected with comparative ease and small expense. This projected canal takes out of the Mississippi river 120 miles above New-Orleans, and, by its course, 230 miles above its mouth, at a place called Bayou Manchac. From the mouth of this bayou to its intersection with Amity river, is 16 miles; (and for ordinary boats is navigable all seasons;) from Amity river to lake Maurepas or Iberville river, is 40 miles; (thro' which there is now good schooner navigation;) through lake Maurepas, is 8 miles; from this to lake Ponchatrain, through the pass, is 6 miles; through lake Ponchatrain to the Regoletts, in a straight line nearly the course of the channel, is 32 miles; thro' the Regoletts is 8 miles; from thence to Mobile point is 86 miles; from thence to the head of Bonseconce bay is 15 miles; but in going from the Regoletts to this bay, the distance may be shortened from Bonseconce bay, if the Heron pass should be preferred, by connecting Wolf river, by canal 4½ miles over a level plain, with this river; to Bellanse is 2½ miles; from thence to bay Gasson is 3 miles; thence to Perdido bay is 2½, through this bay 5 miles to a point from whence a canal three fourths of a mile will connect Laguara lake; through this lake to the Barrancas 8 miles; and from thence to Pensacola is 9 miles. By this calculation, it is from Bayou Manchac to Mobile bay 196 miles, all of that distance steam boats and schooners may run, except 16 miles at the Bayou Manchac, which may be made equally so with inconsiderable expense; and from Mobile bay to Pensacola is 49 miles, only 5½ of which is to be canalled; making in all 245 miles, a distance only 15 miles farther than from the same point to the mouth of the Mississippi. The extreme unhealthiness of New-Orleans, the numerous bars across the mouth of the river, and the difficulty of ascending the river, combined with the numerous advantages peculiar to Pensacola, give it a decided ascendancy, in point of locality, over any port belonging to the southern states. The interest and convenience of the western merchants imperiously demand a great mart somewhere to the west, for the reception of their produce, and the supply of their goods, independent of New-York and Philadelphia. Experience has demonstrated the fact, that New-Orleans has never yet, and most probably never will, act in any other capacity than that of a kind of broker for the produce descending the Mississippi. It would not, then, it is believed, be extravagant to suppose, that Pensacola was destined to become that great mart of the southern and western states,—the New-York of the south. This canal once effected, I should not hesitate to pronounce the probability, nay, even the certainty, of that event. The commencement of this canal is in another state, which, by the laws of self preservation, would oppose the execution of this design; and until the United States assume the exercise of a right which they possess, of making internal improvements, there is little prospect of this valuable plan being carried into effect.

A FRIEND.

NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

We congratulate every friend of principle and the people's rights, that the question on the elective franchise has been at length settled: a question intimately connected with the prosperity and tranquility of the state, which gives to the people a right which hitherto has been abridged, if not entirely withheld. To understand the broad and equitable principle as adopted, we here subjoin it:

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this state, preceding the day of the election, and for the last six months a resident of the town, county, or district where he may offer his vote, and shall have paid a tax to the state or county within the year next preceding the election, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall be by law exempted from taxation; and also every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been for three years next preceding such election an inhabitant of this state; and for the last year a resident in the town, county, or district, where he may offer his vote; and shall have been, within the last year, assessed to labor upon the public highways, and shall have performed the labor, or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law; and also every citizen of twenty-one years old, who, being armed and equipped, has actually performed militia duty, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people." Also, "no person of colour is to be taxed, or permitted to vote, unless he possess an unincumbered freehold to the value of $250."

The next question is the appointing power, a question of delicacy and importance, which we hope to see settled in a manner equally republican and satisfactory.—*Nat. Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 15.

On Saturday, in the case of Lonsdale *versus* Brown, Judge Washington decided, after argument, and holding the case for some time under advisement, that a Bill of Exchange drawn in one State of the Union upon a person or persons in another State of the Uuion, is a *foreign Bill of Exchange*.

The court, we presume, was obliged to have recourse to this *fiction*, that the spirit of the law might be preserved.—*Union.*

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12.

Progress of American Manufactures.—A correspondent yesterday viewed, with pleasure, the manufactory of Pins now establishing in the Alms-House and Penitentiary of this city. Under the direction of Mr. Haines, who has been familiar with the art forty years, the business has got into complete operation, with the assistance of only two or three persons but what belong within the walls. The labor is performed chiefly by children, of whom an hundred of sufficient ability may be had on the ground, and there never can be any want of hands to increase the branch to any desirable extent. The Pins are as well made (and there is no reason why they should not be) as any others whatever. And the corporation, having at length seriously engaged in the business, with sufficient capital, and the materials for workmen in their hands, we should not be surprised if, within a year or two, the New-York Pin Manufactory should supply half the market of the United States with this common and useful article, of as good a quality, and as low in price, as those furnished by that renowned citizen, Joseph Patt, of Picadilly, London.—*Journal.*

The "Balance" overturned!

GEORGE HELMBOLD, Editor of a celebrated paper entitled the "Independent Balance," died at Philadelphia on the 28th ult. aged 43 years. His career as Editor has been well known, and his scale of justice or injustice will now pass into other hands. *Charleston City Gaz.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 22d instant, Master JAMES STANLEY BECKWITH, eldest son of Dr. Jno. Beckwith, and a member of the Academy in this place. In this lovely and promising youth were blended those accomplishments of person and mind, which, while they delight and gladden the fond parent's heart, tend so severely "to point the parting anguish." He possessed that acuteness of perception, which, united with a discriminating mind and retentive memory, affords a sure pledge of future excellence. In his classical pursuits, his acquirements astonished those who noticed his extreme youth; and his loss is deeply regretted by the friends of our literary institutions.

While we feel deeply for the afflicted parents, we would fervently hope that this dispensation of Providence may suitably affect his youthful associates. May they remember that they too must die. May they turn aside from the giddy and licentious scenes which are passing before them, to learn some useful lesson in this school of affliction. Seeing that "wisdom is grey hairs to a man, and an unspotted life is old age,"—may they be more solicitous to adorn their minds with useful and manly literature, and to perform the many interesting duties and employments of social, domestic and religious life, than to be the foremost in all the foolish levities and wanton amusements of the world.

"Seize, mortals, seize the present hour;
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life's a short summer, man a flower;
He dies,—alas! how soon he dies!"

Burke County, N. C. Sept. 26, 1821.

Col. JOHN M'GIMSEY, after a short but severe illness, in Maury county, West Tennessee, on the 11th of September, finished his probationary course in this world, and bid adieu to all the toils and pains incident to a life of sixty-seven years. Inspired with the pleasing confidence of a true believer, he submitted to the will of heaven with the calm fortitude of a christian.

Col. M'Gimsey was a resident of this county, where he has left an affectionate wife and one son, together with an extensive circle of friends and relatives, to lament his death. His other son, Dr. M'Gimsey, of W. Tenn. was his physician, and present with him to sooth his sufferings, down to the final period.

How rapidly are the wheels of time rolling on the period, when not one of those laurel crowned victors who fought the battles that made us free, will live to enjoy the many earthly blessings with which heaven ever rewards the great and good. Col. M'Gimsey was one of the remaining few who may, with righteous triumph, look back on the trying struggles of the American Revolution. He bore honorable testimony of his patriotism and valor at the battle of Ramsours, where he fought and bled for his country.

As a husband, father, friend and neighbor, his conduct was ever truly exemplary; and his virtues will be long remembered by all those who were nearly associated with him in this life.

2[illegible] Dollars Reward.

RAN[illegible]y from the subscribers, five Negro men, viz. *Paris, Jacob, Charles, Moses,* and *Cain.* Paris left his owner the 10th of July last; he is full six feet high, yellow complexion, large white eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, about thirty years of age, has a scar over one of his eyes, and is a stout fellow. Jacob is about 45 or 50 years of age, middle size, gray headed, a pleasing countenance, stoops in his shoulders, has a black, smooth skin, with a yellow cast, is a shoemaker and fidler, and can read and write. Charles is about 25 or 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black, stutters when spoken to, has a piece out of one side of his nose, is uncommonly fond of spirits, and when intoxicated is very forward and saucy, is remarkably well made, and very straight. Moses is about 35 years of age, about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, bushy head and whiskers, a scar on his upper lip, and a down look. Cain is about 40 years of age, very black, a likely fellow, when he smiles the gums inside are black, is a shoemaker, and can read. The four last named negroes left their owners about the 16th instant. All of them absconded without the least provocation; which induces us to think they will make their way to the North. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the state—or $40 for either of them, if secured so that we get them again; 100 dollars if taken in the state, or 20 dollars for either, so that we get them again. It is fondly hoped that every good citizen will use his best endeavors to apprehend the above negroes, and thereby aid in suppressing one of the greatest evils that our land is threatened with. Letters on the subject directed to Daniel Gallent, White Hall post-office, Mecklenburg county, N. C. will be duly attended to.

WM. B. TAYLOR,
JAMES DINKINS,
DANL. GALLENT,
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
ALEX. GREER.

October 19, 1821. 6wt78

House of Entertainment,

AT the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CAMDEN, South-Carolina.

M. M. M'Culloch,

Having recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Delisseline, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 6wt77

Swan Tavern for Sale.

Lexington, Rowan Co. N. C.
October 15, 1821.

I WILL sell the Swan Tavern, in this place, and three-fourths of the square on which it stands—216 poles. It is a commodious, convenient house, for an ordinary or private dwelling; has comfortable out-houses, good garden, and fruit trees. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars—one-fourth down, balance, one, two and three years, with interest, (if indulgence is required,) will procure a fee simple and possession of this valuable property in January next.

72 BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold, on *Thursday* and *Friday*, the 8th and 9th days of November, at the mill plantation of the late Lewis Beard, all the moveable property belonging to said establishment. Among which there are about 100 head of Cattle; 25 or 30 head of Horses; a numerous and fine stock of Hogs; Stills, and all the utensils belonging to a Distillery; Waggon & Geers; Work Oxen, and Cart; all the Farming Tools, together with several thousand bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of rough Provender; besides many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

The conditions of the sale will be, six months credit for all sums under 20 dollars, and twelve months for all sums over 20 dollars. Notes, with sufficient security, will be required.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN BEARD, Jr. } *Executors.*

Oct. 18, 1821. 3wt74

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company will be held in Salisbury, on the 6th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

October 14*th*, 1821. 5wt75

The Raleigh Star and Winyaw Intelligencer will insert the above five weeks, and charge to the company.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the dwelling-house of the late Capt. John Reid, deceased, Lincoln county, (Catawba Springs,) on Tuesday, the 30th of October, and continue from day to day,

Stock, of all kinds,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
Farming Utensils,
Valuable household and kitchen Furniture,
Part of his Library of Books,

and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID.....} *Ex'rs.*
ALEXANDER M'CORKLE, }

Oct. 4, 1821. 3wt73p

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for two *notes*, given by me to Isaac L. Ward, on the 28th of August, 1821, for one hundred dollars each—one payable six months after date, and the other twelve. The said notes were given by me for a tract of land sold to me by the said I. L. Ward, which was said to have been purchased by him from John Dew and wife. The right to which land, as to Ward, is not valid; neither is he able to make me a good title to it, agreeably to his obligation. I am therefore determined not to pay said notes, as I have not received value for them. BRICE SANDERS.

Iredell County, Oct. 5, 1821.——3wt75

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM BALFOUR'S POEMS.

On the custom of planting flowers on the graves of departed friends.

To 'scape from chill Misfortune's gloom,
From palsied Age, and joyless years,
To sleep, where flowrets round us bloom,
Can such a fate deserve our tears?

Since in the tomb, our cares, our woes,
In dark Oblivion buried lie,
Why paint that scene of calm repose,
In figures painful to the eye?

The wiser Greeks, with chaste design,
Pourtrayed a nymph in airy flight,
Who, hovering o'er the marble shrine,
Revered a taper's trembling light.

To die——what is in death to fear?
'Twill decompose my lifeless frame:
A power, unseen, still watches near,
To light it with a purer flame:

Then anew, that flame shall burn,
Perhaps, the dust that lies enshrined,
May rise a woodbine o'er the urn,
With verdant tendrils round it twined.

How must the anxious bosom beat,
That sighs at Death's resistless power,
A faithful friend again to meet,
Fresh blooming in a spotless flower.

It sure would thrill the lover's heart,
When kneeling on his fair one's grave,
To feel the lily's breath impart
The raptured kiss his Myra gave!

The love that in thy bosom glows,
Will live, when I shall long be dead;
And haply, tinge some budding rose,
That blushes o'er my grassy bed.

O thou, who hast so long been dear!
When I cease to smile on thee,
I know that thou wilt linger near,
With pensive soul to sigh for me.

Yes, *Laura*, come! and with thee bring,
To soothe my shade, young flowrets fair;
Give them around my grave to spring,
And watch them with a lover's care:

Thy gentle hand will sweets bestow,
Transcending Eden's boasted bloom;
Each flower with brighter tints shall glow,
When Love and Beauty seek my tomb.

And when the rose-bud's gentle breath,
With virgin fragrance scents the air,
Imagine me released from Death,
And all my soul still hovering there.

Inhale the dewy sweets at morn,
For they to thee shall transport give;
Thus *Edwin's* love on odours borne,
Still in his *Laura's* breast shall live.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

A TRUE STORY.

Extract from the Journal of an American Traveller.

One of the most imposing and interesting, though not the largest, of the private *chateaux*, which I found in France, stands near to the banks of the rapid Rhone, a few miles distant from the town of Pont-Saint-Esprit. It is built in the Gothic style of the 17th century, but has an air of greater antiquity; and from the aspect of its towers seen at a distance as you enter a forest of primæval oaks connected with the domain—from its insulated situation, and the images rudely carved on its exterior in imitation of

"The brawny Prophets who in robes so rich,
At distance due possess the crisped niche,"—

You might suppose it to be a structure of the middle ages. I wandered for a whole day through stately woods traversed by glittering streamlets, and over spacious halls, and long corridors and an intricate maze of apartments, hung with Flemish tapestry—all nearly a perfect solitude:—and I may truly say that I realized delights similar to those with which Thompson invests the Castle of Indolence.—But enough of description for the present. It is time for me to deal in incident, and I shall, therefore, proceed at once to relate an adventure, which befel a friend of mine at this chateau, and which I heard from his own mouth.

In the year 1799, M. N——l, a colonel in the French army, and a man of a lively as well as generous and intrepid disposition, when on his way to visit a sick parent at Avignon, being fatigued with the *Diligence*, or public stage, which he had chosen as his conveyance, hired a horse within thirty miles of Pont-Saint-Espirit, with the intention of proceeding so far on horseback, and there resuming his seat in the lumbering vehicle. After pursuing the proper route at a very leisurely pace for the greater part of the day, he unwittingly suffered his Rosinante to select his own path. He found himself at length, as the sun descended below the horizon, on the borders of a thick grove, and in a broken region which exhibited no traces of a high road. He here paused for some minutes, shook off his reverie, examined his situation with an anxious eye, and then galloped forward at random, until, discovering neither house nor individual in the open country, he plunged into the wood.

It was now twilight, and he began to entertain fears of being obliged to remain until the morning under a canopy more suitable to the aims and tastes of an astrologer than to those of a hungry traveller, whose experience, as a soldier, of "lying out," had not endeared the practice to his fancy. He had not proceeded far in the entangled copse, when he descried through the waving boughs of the forest trees, the towers of the Chateau of which I have spoken. In that direction he pushed vigorously on, so as speedily to reach the great lawn which stretches before the western front of the edifice, and to have as full a view of this side as the thickening shadows of night would allow. No light appeared at any of the windows, and nothing remained to be done but to dismount, fasten his horse in the shrubbery, and knock with his utmost strength at the massy portal, which was just perceptible in the gloom of the scene. He had not hammered long before he distinguished the sound of foot-steps and voices, and enjoyed the satisfaction of hearing from an elderly man in the dress of a labourer, who carried a taper in his hand, and cautiously opened the smaller door in the middle of the archway,—the inquiry, what was wanted by the person without. When our traveller explained his case, he was admitted at once, and saw himself in the midst of a group, consisting of several females, and two or three men of different ages, none of whom appeared to be above the condition of the upper peasantry. The oldest of the women invited him, with a countenance of good humoured civility, to enter the first apartment on the right, where, she trusted, he would do them the honor to partake of a family supper. The whole party then followed her with the stranger, who had not to wait before he was seated at a board covered with a plain but palatable fare, and rendered doubly grateful by that easy, unaffected, alert hospitality which characterizes, in every part of France, the class to which his hosts belonged. They were the rustic tenants of a small part of the chateau, who were suffered, as is usual, to inhabit it free of rent as a compensation for protecting it from depredation. It was then in litigation between two families (neither of them the lawful proprietors) whose chiefs were at Paris, and who had not, for years, either occupied or visited the estate.

Our traveller, though all his questions were answered readily and fully, could not but perceive a general gravity unusual at such repasts; and at intervals, indications of strong distress, in the faces of some of the assemblage. As they conversed about the ravages committed on the property in the course of the revolution; the depopulation of some of the neighbouring villages; and the butchery of numbers of the gentry whom they had been accustomed to regard with reverence and love, and remembered as their guardians and benefactors, he ascribed to their melancholy recollections, the appearances just mentioned. The weariness produced by the exercise of the day, united to an oppression of spirits arising from the scene of horrors thus brought to his own memory, induced him to express early, a wish to retire to the chamber which they might be pleased to allot him. His hostess, immediately as if relieved by his suggestion, put a candle into the hands of one of the young men present, and directed that the gentleman should be shown to a room prepared for him in the other wing of the extensive edifice. He followed the man, whose physiognomy was too sluggish and unmeaning to invite any questions,—thro' long-drawn passages and ample saloons of high-pitched roofs and lined with fretted wood work, until they reached a wide oaken stair-case leading to a gallery with several chambers of the same exterior. Into one of these he was led, and in it he found a crackling fire and a large bedstead with closed curtains, made of the thick, coarser damask which was commonly so employed in the mansions of the *seigneurs* of the old *regime*. As soon as the guide had set down the candle and left him, he closed the door, without pushing the bolt however; and undressing himself with all dispatch, covering the blaze on the hearth, and putting out the candle, he drew back the curtains only enough to admit his body, and took at once a fixed posture on his side towards the door. In the course of about twenty minutes when his ideas began to cross each other, and all the images before his mind to mingle in confusion—a delightful state after a long journey and a good supper,—the deepening slumber was broken by a gentle noise like the cautious opening of the door. He retained his position, and dividing the curtains merely so far as to allow himself to see what passed, without being seen, he observed two young women enter the room, in the neat, quaint attire of the female peasantry of the Rhone; one with a small basket, and the other with needle work and a light in her hand. Curiosity and surprise kept him motionless and silent, while they drew out the table, put upon it what they carried, seated themselves near it, and stirred up the fire.—This being done, one of the fair intruders took a part of the needle work, and the other emptied softly a portion of the contents of the basket, which consisted of a couple of platters, knives and forks, a cold fowl and some fruit. Then followed a smart conversation in an under tone, of which the astonished traveller could catch enough to learn that they were far from suspecting any attentive ear to be by, and had made arrangements to perform a long, though very comfortable vigil. His own eyelids were too importunate to admit of this interruption, for more than a quarter of an hour after the regular dialogue had commenced. He began to stir in his place so as to cause a rustling of the damask. One of the nymphs started, and stammered to the other, with a face of alarm, what had happened. He remained quiet as soon as he remarked this effect. They both gazed earnestly and fearfully at the bed, but observing all to be still, they seemed to recover their confidence, and returned to their chat in a more subdued accent.—Resolved upon making a further experiment and ascertaining the intent of the untimely visit, he moved again, and when their eyes were again directed, with an expression of dismay, to the curtains, he opened them hastily and exhibited himself seated in the bed, in his undress, with his long white night-cap on his head.

In an instant the women precipitated themselves from the chamber and down the stair-case, overturning the table and its contents in their flight, and making the vaulted gallery re-echo with their screams. His own astonishment was almost equal to what theirs might be supposed to be, and did not suffer him to fall back upon his pillow. He rose, lighted the candle which had been extinguished in the disaster of the table, collected the scattered provision, and went to the chamber-door in order to know whether any thing more could be heard. All was now silent.—Sensible of the difficulty of finding his way to the inhabited part of the castle, should he undertake to inquire further, and ascribing the affair to some mistake which the affrighted damsels would discover as soon as they reached the other wing, he bolted the door, determined to prevent the recurrence of the evil, and was about to retrace his steps to the bed, when he heard distinctly the noise of various persons tumultuously gaining the landing and approaching the chamber. He turned; advanced to the door, and opened it, with the candle in his hand, and in the dishabille in which he had lain down.

As he presented himself, he saw the whole family group, with an addition to their number, struggling with each other, who should be, not foremost, but hindmost in the march, the two alarmists far in the back-ground, and all in evident consternation. No sooner was the figure of my wonder-struck friend full in their view, than an universal cry of horror was put forth, and the whole party made a headlong retreat down the stair-way. One only of the number pressed forward; this was a female of strikingly handsome features, with a general cast that spoke the operation of the strongest mingled emotions of terror, recent grief, and joyful hope.—She rushed on to catch him in her arms, crying out—*Je veux le voir;—Je veux l' embrasser; Il est revenu pour m' emmener avec lui.*—"I will see him"—"I will embrace him;" "he has come back to take me away with him."—At the moment she had got near enough to distinguish clearly his person and visage, she uttered a piercing shriek, with the exclamation, *Ah non, ce n'est pas lui—Ah! it is not he!* tottered, and fell swooning into the arms of two of the fugitives, whose concern for her had given them courage to return, and who were too much engaged in extricating her from her position to note, themselves, the common object of the panic. So interesting and extraordinary was her whole appearance; her mien so wild and ardent; the transition from sudden, elated expectation, to profound despair, so rapid and marked in her eye and accent, and so piteous in the expression—that the Colonel, as he has assured me, was transfixed and absorbed by this incident, until her companions had disappeared with her, and he was left again in complete silence and solitude. As soon as he was able to rally his thoughts, he resolved to explore the chamber, imagining that he might discover something which would serve as a clue to the singular part which he was playing in the enigmatical drama of the night. The taper being still in his grasp, he looked narrowly into the corners and closets of the apartment, under the bedstead, and at length broadly within the curtains, and there witnessed what solved at once a part of the mystery. It was a *corpse;* the dead body of a man in a cap and shirt resembling his own, and placed near the wall on the bed. The position which he had taken in going to rest, and the quick approach of sleep, prevented him from hearing or [illegible] any way this unimaginable partner; and when he was roused by the two women—whose business will now be readily understood to have been that of watching by the dead body—his attention was engrossed by them and their proceedings.

He confessed to me that, familiar as his profession had rendered him with this exhibition of mortality, the spectacle, under such circumstances, startled and even affrighted him for a moment. The cause of the alarm of the household, on seeing him, was then apparent. His candle bearer had conducted him to the wrong chamber, and he had been taken either for the ghost or reanimated frame of the defunct.—It occurred to him after he had meditated a little, and began to comprehend also the conduct of the distressed female, that he would throw on his clothes and endeavor to find the right course to the lodging of the family, for the purpose of mutual explanation.—He had scarcely dressed himself before the old peasant and his wife, followed by two or three men, ascended the stairs, and though still quaking with fear, had no difficulty in recognizing him. They at first eagerly demanded his assistance in the awful emergency; but contriving to obtain silence, he quickly opened their eyes to the true state of the matter. In the reciprocal eclaircissement which ensued, he learned that the unfortunate girl who had so strongly excited his sympathy, and so much increased his perplexity, was the niece of the old pair, and the corpse the remains of a young soldier to whom she was betrothed, and who had died that morning in the castle, of a sudden illness. The blundering rustic commissioned to lead the stranger to the chamber designed for him, had selected the first apartment in the same gallery, in which he saw the glare of a fire, which happened to be the one where the body was deposited.

Our traveller retired as quickly as possible from the earnest apologies of his worthy hosts to indulge his returning drowsiness on the right bed. He slept soundly, notwithstanding his double adventure rose early, and lost no time in mounting his horse and regaining under their instructions, the turnpike of Pont-Saint-Esprit. Before his departure, however, he enquired after the bereaved niece, and suffered real affliction in being informed that she had passed the night in alternate stupor and phrensy. On his return from Avignon, he was told by the master of the inn at which he stopped, that the poor creature whom he could not fail to remember as well as the whole night scene, had survived her lover only a very short time. She had become so disordered in her fancy as to be unable to comprehend the explanations given, and to imbibe the strange and horrible impression that his spirit had, indeed, moved from the bed, but being offended with her, had, on her approach, taken an unknown form in order to escape her embrace and her fellowship.

FROM THE EDINBURGH SCOTCHMAN.

AMERICA:

Additional testimonies to the happy effects of its political institutions.

"But in fact how singular, and for the well being of men how glorious, the change, which has turned these vast haunts of panthers, wolves, and savages, into the abodes of industry, and the sure asylum of the oppressed! What a noble edifice has there been raised for hunted liberty to dwell in security! It is impossible to tread the soil of America, and not to bless it; impossible to consider her growing wealth and strength without rejoicing."—*Views of society and manners in America, in a series of letters, by an Englishwoman.* 1821.

We feel it a relief to turn our eyes from convulsed Europe, the scene of solemn hypocrisy and triumphant villainy, to the cheering aspect of the United States, enjoying, under their pure and benign institutions, an untroubled calm, like that of the heavenly bodies, and rivalling these bodies in the serenity and constancy of their course, and we hope, in the stability of their existence. Feeling, as we do, that the whole human race has a deep interest in the prosperity of that country, we are always eager to receive the statements of impartial travellers with regard to its condition; and we gladly embrace the opportunity which the book we have quoted offers, to lay before our readers—not any new statistical facts, but the testimony of an intelligent eye witness to its growing prosperity, and to the happy effects of its political institutions.

It is justly observed, by this enlightened and eloquent writer, that the English people have been as ill represented in America as at home. Few British travellers who have visited that continent have been qualified either to do justice to the country they professed to describe, or credit to that which sent them forth. The best of them, in their best efforts to be liberal, have seldom been able to shake off entirely the "beggar elements" of the old world. Hence the strange misrepresentations which prevail among us, and unsettle men's opinions on a subject neither obscure nor difficult. In a prospering country, with ten millions of inhabitants, some see nothing but forests, bears, and rattlesnakes—in the intelligent and virtuous husbandmen of the republic, they see nothing but drunken boors—in her free press nothing but negro advertisements—in her Congress, nothing but demagogues—and in her mild and equitable government nothing but weakness and anarchy.

Considering the mischievous effect of bad institutions in vitiating men's moral perception, such distorted views are not surprising. Fifty years ago, had any individual affirmed, that such a government as that of the United States could exist, he would have been denounced as an enthusiast. That ten millions of men could govern themselves by a system of universal suffrage, and live in the most perfect order and security, enjoying a liberty of speech, thought, and action, never equalled, without standing armies—without a hierarchy of priests—without a shackled press—without state prosecutions—without idle pageants—and, (the most strange of all,) almost without taxes—in short, without force applied to their persons, or frauds practised on their understandings, is a conclusion most devoutly to be deprecated by those who hold mankind in thraldom, and only slowly believed by the liberal minded, even after it had recieved a practical demonstration.

MAN NATURALLY MORAL.

Man is naturally a friend to man, however adventitious circumstances may suppress this kindly temper, until the most contracted selfishness is deemed a system of genuine prudence—Tyranny may depress the mind, until it be rendered incapable of a single virtuous exertion! False Theology, by representing the heart as naturally vicious and depraved, may destroy the choicest springs of action—may persuade us that to act the knave or fool, is merely to act in character; whereas a consciousness that we are capable of, and a conviction that we are naturally disposed towards doing good—that the instinct was implanted in us that we might become the active instruments of divine providence, and admirably calculated to quicken the disposition, create and expand the mind, and extend the circle of our usefulness.